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#### THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

SUBSIDENCE OF ENGLISH EXCITEMENT OVER FASHODA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE AS AN

ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION-INTER-EST IN THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

Oct. 29.-There has been a welcome touch of comedy to relieve the theatrical poses and tragic tones in the Fashoda melodrama England had worked itself up to a high pitch citement over the issues of peace or war the French Cabinet crisis came and not a word people apparently cared nothing about Equatorial Africa; they were too deeply interested in the Dreyfus case to take note of a trifle like a Sober-minded Englishmen awoke suddenly with the unpleasant feeling that they had been holding too serious a view of the situation, and were exposing themselves to ridi-All talk about naval preparations has ended, timorous women who have transferred their diamonds from Paris to London bank vaults are now indignant because the newspapers have made much ado about nothing.

secrets of the Cabinet meeting have not been revealed, but it is safe to assume that Fashoda affair is now regarded as within the range of diplomatic negotiation, and that there are certain points on which France may guarantees. Major Marreasonably expect chand's arrival at Khartoum and the tidings that mosquitoes are making terrible ravages at Fashoda, and that the rival black garrisons are in mortal need of a large supply of netting, impart the final ludicrous touch to the recent

English prophectes of impending revolution in France have again failed. "Punch's" cartoon portraying the Gallic maiden hounded to the verge of a precipice by the weird shades of Anarchism, Chauvinism and Militarism has errectly described English opinion of the supposed to be at the mercy of military inpassed without revolution; the hubbub has already ceased, one Ministry quietly gives place to another; the Court of Cassation is in a fair way to do its full duty, and the air will speedily be cleared from the fogs which have enveloped the Dreyfus affair. The facility with which the Republic emerges from France is the foreign country nearest the United Kingdom, but if it were in another planet the real trend of political tendencies and national institutions could hardly he a deeper mystery to English observers than at present chief source of English misconception respecing French affairs is the delusion that the ought to be dispelled by the practical knowledge manifestoes at a safe distance. A well-inform social leader in London sums up the matter

"The women in the Orleans family have all the brains and talents, the men have no force, and are of no account."

Prince Victor Napoleon lives in Brussels and is equally incapable of rising above the level of small-beer intrigue. The only prince now in sight who is qualified by soldierly qualities and reckless courage for a campaign against the republican order is his brother. Prince Louis Napoleon, who is popular with the officers of the Russian Army. He lacks training in public affairs, and is suspected of being a swaggering braggart. The Republic is highly favored in having no really formidable Royalist

The German Emperor's pilgrimage has been overshadowed by the Fashoda theatricals and the French drama of military intrigue. Only meagre reports of his progress are published here, but the distinct impression is conveyed that his mission is anti-Russian in motive and has taken the place of Lord Beacor sfield's England in protecting the Sultan against Russian ascendancy; that is the logic of the situation. The German Emperor has been received as the Sultan's closest and most useful ally. Other foreign countries are listless spectators, but diplomats consider the Emperor's pilgrimage estrange Russia and bring Germany into cordia; trates Bismarck's strange course in revealing shandoning the policy of cultivating intimate re- express confidence that their plan will soon be

Count Muravieff seems to have succeeded in obtaining the consent of Austria to the nomination of Prince George as Governor of Crete. This was his errand in Vienna. He will have more difficulty in persuading Berlin to accept this solution. American interest in the present tendencies of European diplomacy centres upon the fact that Germany has been drawn into close relations with England and is not likely to offer resistance to American policies in the Far East

Forecasts of the results of the American elections are beginning to appear in the English press, and are mainly favorable to Republican success. These are, as Lloyd's "Statist" shrowdly remarks, general inferences from the experience of all the world, rather than deductions from the precise course of feeling in America. Any Government which had conducted a torious war on land and sea and managed National finances with remarkable efficiency would be certain to receive powerful support in any European country. If the Republicans are defeated, English and European consors will be convinced anew that Americans are a peculiar

The points which the best-informed financial journals emphasize are: First, that America now has the crowning opportunity for settling the currency and banking question, and, secondly, that the country is enturing upon a new career of commercial and imperial progress, for which broad policies are indispensable. Republican Success will be regarded abroad as a sign that President McKinley has the moral sanction of the people for carrying out financial reforms and adopting broad policies for the new American territory. Democratic success, in the view of English observers, will mean a renews of the

#### REVISION FOR DREYFUS.

DECISION OF THE FRENCH COURT OF CASSATION.

A SUPPLEMENTARY INQUIRY WILL BE MADE-THE COURT DECLINES TO ORDER THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONER

PENDING TRIAL

case and to institute a supplemental inquiry. The Court, however, declined to order the re-

#### PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

At the opening of the court to-day M. Mornard resumed his argument in behalf of the Dreyfus family, insisting that the bordereau him of the writing of Major Ester-The latter hypothesis, counsel continued, was absolutely improbable. If it was an imitation, the author of it must be a third party that the honor of the army was not involved in the doings of courts-martial, as, like other courts, they can err without their honor suffering.

the court retired to deliberate.

TEXT OF THE DECISION

The decision of the Court textually is as fol-

"In view of the letter of the Minister of Justice, dated September 20, 1898; in view of the arguments of the Public Prosecutor denouncing the Court the condemnation pronounced by the First Court-Martial of the Military Government of Parls on December 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, then a captain of artillery attached to the General Staff; in view of all the documents in the case, and also of Articles 443 to 446 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. amended by the law of June 10, 1895, relative to the admissibility of an application in proper form for revision;

"Whereas, The matter has been brought before the Court by the Public Prosecutor, in virtue of the express order of the Minister of

"Whereas, The application comes within the category of the cases contemplated in Article 443, and has been introduced within the period

"Whereas, The judgment, a revision of which is demanded, has the force of a chose jugee;

"Whereas, The documents produced do not place the Court in a position to decide all the merits of the case, and there is ground for mak-

missible, and states that it will institute a supplementary inquiry, and declares there is no ground at the present moment for deciding on the Public Prosecutor's application for a sus-

The Judges of the Court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judg-

The public, whose admission to the Court decision with marked calmness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into when the Court rose.

The decision created no public excitement, and complete tranquillity prevails on the streets that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case

# A PROJECTED ROYAL MATCH.

THE VATICAN HOPES TO MARRY DON JAIME TO ALFONSO'S SISTER

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Madrid, Oct. 29 .- Now, for the first time since the negotiations began in Paris, the Queen Regent and her personal advisers, including Marshal Polavieja, seem to regard as hopeless the attempt to obtain any mitigation of the American demands, and the Court is now exerting every means to secure the dynasty against future events. With this object the Queen Regent is in daily receipt of letters from the Emperor of Austria, to whom, as the head

of her own family, she looks for advice.

As the Carlist pretensions are considered the most imminent perli to the dynasty, and as their strength is visibly becoming greater, it has now transpired that, after consultation with the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Queen Regent is favorably inclined to the negotiations already undertaken by the Archbishop of Valladelid and Cardinal Rampella, to arrange a marriage between Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, who is twenty-eight years old and a lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Russian Dragooes, and the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, and sister of Russia does not conceal her resentment. Wary Alfonso XIII, a girl of thirteen. Don Carlos has not yet given his consent to the far-reaching in its effects, since it will tend to proposed marriage, which would go far toward fusing the Carlists and Alfonsists, and has even relations with England. If this be true, it illus- opposed it; but such influence from the Vatican and Vienna is now brought to bear upon State secrets and accurring his successors of him that both the Archbishop and the Cardinal

## M. DUPUYS TASK.

realized.

NEW FRENCH CABINET MAY BE COMPLET-ED TO-DAY-DE FREYCINET AS WAR MINISTER

Paris, Oct. 29.-M. Dupuy hopes to complete the Cabinet to-morrow. It is announced that M. De Freycinet has accepted the War Office portfolio, subject to the proviso that the selections for the remaining Cabinet officers meet with his approval

Paul Peytrals, Minister of Finance in the late Cabinet of M Brisson, has declined to accept the Colonial portfolio on the ground of ill-health.

The anti-Semite members of the Chamber of Deputies have issued a manifesto to the country urge, would be ridiculous as opposed to the declaring that the Government of the republic must be divorced from Jewish influences, "which are ruining it and subjecting France to the yoke from the conference, but shall remain to per-

## BARATIER RETURNING TO EGYPT.

HE BEARS HIS GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUC TIONS TO MARCHAND.

Paris, Oct 19 -- Captain Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's Fashoda report, started for Egypt to-day with the Government's instructions to Major Marchand

PERU SORE OVER MACCORD CLAIM.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 29.-The Government is preparing a special book giving a history. Philippines to Spain. of the MacCord claim, with a view of showing that the action of the United States Government is unjust and unfriendly.

# THE PHILIPPINE DECISION. NO DOUBT ABOUT THE IRISH, CROKER ATTACKS MR. HARPER END OF ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

CHEER THE COLONEL.

ADDRESSED BY THE CANDIDATE FOR

GOVERNOR AND OTHERS.

Because a few Irish saloonkeepers in this city

made by Tammany to show that the whole

strength of the Irish-American element is to be

hurled against the Republican candidate on

November 8. Similarly orators who get their

inspiration from Richard Croker, when address-

elt's honest administration of the law as he

found it while he presided in Mulberry-st. But

a meeting held last night in the Cooper Union,

under the auspices of the Irish-American Union,

Tammany, that the hosts of citizens in the

metropolis of Irish extraction are opposed to

Colonel Roosevelt in this fight. Representative

Irish-Americans crowded the Cooper Union, and

Patrick Cassidy, Edward Whelan, William

Keogh, Daniel V. Clancy, Michael Corbett, Mat-

thew Hackett, General Michael Kerwin, Ber-

nard Biglin, P. H. Lyons, Peter F. Rafferty,

Arthur Kennedy, Daniel Donovan, Stephen E.

Egan, James Hurley, P. J. Daly, P. J. Quinn.

Joseph Healey, James T. McGarvey, M. H.

O'Hara, Patrick N. Lennon and Edward Cur-

'arew, John W. Donovan, John Dooley, Thomas

Another man on the platform whose presence

olitician, Henry D. Purroy. In scathing terms

arraigned the present managers of Tammany

prother of our puppet Mayor, whom they are

striving to put in office in Albany that, like

his brother in the City Hall, he may become the

jumping-jack and obey the pull of the strings

The meeting was opened with the introduc-

tion of Patrick Egan, ex Minister to Chili, as

presiding officer. Mr. Egan was warmly re-

W. A. PRENDERGAST'S REMARKS.

The next speaker was William A. Prendergast,

of Brooklyn, who is running for Congress there

NEW DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

Hall. "I revolted," he explained, "becaus

aroused comment was the old-time Tammany

stories, disseminated by

meetings of Ir'shmen, have endeavored to

the Police Department, efforts have been

WILL RETAIN ALL THE ISLANDS.

THE ONLY QUESTION FOR CONTROVERSY IN A MAGNIFICENT MASS-MEETING IN COOPER UNION PARIS SAID TO BE THAT OF PAY-MENT TO SPAIN.

Washington, Oct. 29.-Advices from Paris are Paris, Oct. 29.-The Court of Cassation de- to the effect that there is no change in the were taught to understand the efficacy of the cided to-day to grant a revision of the Dreyfus | peace negotiations situation. The Administrathat was expressed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the statement is reiterated that the negotiations are in a fair way to be brought to a speedy termination. The question of the Philippines has not been formally considered informal discussion between the American and Spanish representatives, with the rethat the American Commissioners have indicated to the Administration that the settlement will not be so difficult as anticipated some time

The determination apparently has been reached by the United States Government to hazy himself. Continuing, M. Mornard pointed retain all the Philippine Islands, and the only question for controversy will be over the alwance to Spain for the islands case is now being carefully considered by the Administration here, and by the A. eri-After M. Mornard had closed his argument | can Commissioners in Paris. The conclusions of the Government will be based on what is beposition of the United States will be in effect an ultimatum. If accepted by the Spanish Commissioners, as is believed to be likely, the details will remain to be arranged, but no dif-

> PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN. Secretary Hay had an interview with the President to-day, which presumably related to intimated, however, that the American repr sentatives in Paris probably would be prepared to take up next week and submit to the this proposition may be subject to change as the ne to indicate that up to this time the what it will or will not demand, beyond the fact tion has undoubtedly been reached, and under umstances, it is said, will this Govern ment, through its Parls representatives,

substantial municipal improvements. The deb This fact, it 's certain, was distinctly announced would consent to the payment of any sum of the lobbles, and there was evident anxiety to taken possession of by the United States, should hear the result. There was no demonstration any be found to be due on a final settlement of it is believed that this particular feature of the question has never been raised in the Prest

## THE FEELING IN PARIS.

BELIEF THAT AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS WILL DEMAND THE ENTIRE PHILIP-PINE GROUP THIS WEEK

Paris, Oct. 29.-While the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners now stand upon the

probable that the United States will take over the entire archipelago. During the four days just past those in touch with, though possibly not in the confidence of, the Commissioners have felt the concentration of tendencies toward the point of view indicated as likely to be occupied by the United States Commissioners at Monday's session of the two Commissions. In 1897 Spain issued by royal decree bonds in

a sum of \$40,000,000, to which were pledged the revenues of the Philippines and to which the Spanish national guarantee was added. From these \$40,000,000 of obligations Spain realized \$36,000,000 in cash. These \$40,000,000 represent the Philippine debt which is entirely outside of the \$700,000,000 of the so-called Cuban and Spanish general debt

The conditions also differ, the Philippine debt having been created by royal decree, because the archipelago was not a parliamentary colony, while the so-called Cuban dobt was created law; and the difference raists the question of the non-responsibility of the Philippines when removed from the sovereignty under which their resources were pledged.

## DEBT QUESTION IN DOUBT.

Should the United States abserb the Philippines none but officials yet know whether they would assume a part or all of this debt, or more than the Philippine debt. The Americans have declined to assume any of the Cuban debt because Cuba is not theirs, but in deposing Spain in the Philippines the Americans acquire the territory and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States. At this point rises the question of how much financial relief might reconcile Spain to her loss of the Philippines. Some well-informed persons believe that Premier Sagasta has determined to be rid of the Philippines and would direct his Commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume the \$40,000,000 of debt.

The internal social condition of Spain is cited by such believers as being too weak to maintain longer a colonial empire Spanish Conservatives are known to be now advising an abatement of Spanish arrogance, which, they power of the United States, and they demand that Spain's Commission shall not withdraw fect the peace treaty.

# TALK OF SPANISH EXTREMISTS.

There are Spaniards in Paris who insist that should the United States take the Philippines without a large money consideration Spain's Commission should return, and the nation, bidding its soldiers in Cuba and elsewhere again to

In these contending currents the Spanish Commissioners are awaiting the American declaration on Monday, and they declare they cannot sign a treaty of peace involving the loss of the

The American side involves the determination between quitting the Philippines entirely or taking the entire group. Had Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and immediately re-

Continued on afth page.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT THIS COUNTRY THEY GATHER IN THOUSANDS AND GOADED BY THE TRUTH INTO ANOTHER

HIS HORROR OF THE SEELEY DINNER!-POLICE OFFICIALS, HE SAYS TRULY, DON'T HAVE TO WEAR DISGUISES NOW TO

DETECT CRIME! "Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the

punishment of a just judge!" law while Theodore Roosevelt was at the head Richard Croker, at the Democratic Club last evening, delivered himself of another "interwhich he gave out, showing that he had been goaded in a new place and was obliged to utter another outcry. He said he had read the article in "Harper's Weekly" about the "wide open" city, and he declared that such an attack upon Tammany came with a bad grace

the Harpers as follows:

antry, by Herbert b. Seed, an two years ago.

The dinner was marked by one of the most feolting exhibitions ever given in public or private
a New-York City. Mr. Harper took a prominent
of New-York City.

not a tithe of those who sought entrance could ment for the diners.

One of the notorious dancers was called "Mrs. Harper," or "Little Egypt." Yet this is the man who at the present time is crying down the splendid municipal government of our city. Mr. Harper would be able to tell for himself whether New-York is at the present time "wide open" if he desired to investigate the matter, but the has not obtain admittance. Overflow meetings were held in consequence, outside, and hundreds of Irish-Americans listened to the open-air adred to investigate the matter, but the he has he one. He has another man sign an article attack g the municipal government of New-York. A a time that dinner was given the city was unde-e so-called 'Reformed Police Hoard,' of wind-r. Roosevelt was President. Mr. Roosevelt tric-stific the investigation of this notorious affait d protect his high-toned friends, who were that you to the law. Among the well-known Irishmen of this city who were on the platform were: Dr. Denis J. Quirk, Dr. Frank J. Drummond, Dr. David D. Toal, P. H. Dunn, Nicholas A. Knox, Hugh Duffy, John J. Daly, John G. Lee, William Maxoy, John N. Parsons, Jeremiah C. Lyons,

away with.

Theodore Roosevelt, aithough it that time we had never even met. He is a man who never hesitates to procelaim and act up to his American principles and convictions. A year ago he manfully spoke out against the obnoxious British alliance, and the other day he boldly faced death on the bloody slopes of San Juan in assertion of his devotion to the doctrine of liberty for all oppressed peoples. There is combined in Theodore Roosevelt all the broad liberalism of James G. Blaine, with the courage and dash of fighting Phil Sheridau, and for these qualities we Irish-Americans admire and love him—4ve and will elect him, too. I can state now from positive information that no Republican since James G. Blaine has ever received as large an Irish-American vote as will be cast at this election for Colonel Roosevelt.

As our respected Lieutenant-Governor is here present. I will not embarrass him by expressing same of the good things that I might say about him and a to honest John T. Mr-Donough, who is also with us, it would be like painting the illy, or gliding pure gold, to speak of his merits to an Irish-American audience. The latest attempt on the part of Tammany to intimidate and whip into line even the Supreme Court of the State is an arrogant exercise of supposed power that has aroused the Indignation of every honest man in the community, but especially of our people, and the one predominant feeling is that the outrage must be met by the triumphant re-election of Judge Daly. (Applause) election of Augustus Van Wyck. He is a man of spotless character, who served fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench. His nomination came unsolicited, and he got the first news that he had been named for Governor from the newspapers. The information that we obtain from all over the State is very encouraging from both Republican and Democratic sources. The Republican party has betrayed the trust the people reposed in it. In New-York State the voters are aroused to the issues of the campaign, and are bound to put in control of State affairs an honest and conomical Governor instead of the corrupt efficiels who now control.

Mr. Croker then said that he had read the attacks which Mr. Roosevelt had made on him. but that he did not intend to reply to them. He then continued:

then continued:

He is trying to mislead the voters in this campaign. The real issues he has dedged, and he wants to keep on dedging until Election Day in this campaign it is not a question of the personality of any man, but a question of principles. Mr. Roose-velt has talked about me, but what he has said is so trivial as to merit no reply from me.

The dignified and manity canvass being made by Judge Van Wyck is mining for him the respect and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party athliations. Mr. Roose-velt's canvass is being carried on in a Wild West manner. It is very much like a circus coming to town wherever he goes. The people of the State want, I am sure, a man who will dignify the Governor's chair at Albany, and prove a worthy successor to Marcy. Seymour and Titlen.

Mr. Roose-velt is belittiling the high office of Governor of New-York State, which is second to none in the country, when he goes through the State carrying on a Wild West show and hoping thus to win the votes of the people to elect him. The issues are much larger than personalities in the minds of the people. This kind of a campaign is being carried on to dodge the main issues and drag the personalities into a campaign which should be carried on with dignify and reason.

Business is better all over the city. Every local business man will tell you the same thing. If those gentlemen who are now criticising were in power they would make of this city a New-England Quaker town.

In referring to the charges that New-York is

now "wide open" he said: If these men know of any violations of the law it s their duty to bring the matter to the attention of the District-Automey, and I am sure vigorous resecution will follow. prosecution will follow. "I want to say one thing in closing, and that is that they are the same people who a year ago predicted that such dire things would happen to the city if the candidate of Tammany Hall was elected. Look at the condition of the city to-day, and how can you help realizing what a wise, safe and economical set of city officials are at the head of all the departments." of all the departments!"

## "THE NEW AMERICA."

an address on "The New America" before the Graduate Club of Harvard, last evening, reviewed conditions which, he said, made this Republic many ways an experiment in the history of democracies. Continuing he said.

No one would have thought the American Nation so devoid of sense as to go to war in the beginning of the hot senson in a tropical climate and without any adequate preparations to carry that war to a

successful issue.

This war was a revolution. The old America came to an end with the declaration of the war. The new America threw over many of the old deals which had been maintained by the old America and substituted for them those of the other nations of the world. We must make up our minds to the new conditions. We are to be a military nation. Moreover, all brutal tendencies will be encouraged by the recognition of force as the last appeal of the central Government itself. And, too, entanglements with other nations must arise.

In the Hild District. He spoke in part as follows:

This meeting is significant, not only because of what it stands for in general, but because it is held to prove that the man who will be our next Governor is not the chatter, the property or the servitor of any petty political whatsoever. (Appliance) I need not recount to this audience what service the Irish have rendered to the country. From Lexington to Appoint to this audience what service the Irish have rendered to the country. From Lexington to Appoint to the four of any and order. That is what the Republican party has done. They have ever been the party of progress and worked for the glory of the American flag. This is not the first campaign in which the Democrats for their own ends, have worked directly against the we ferre of the Nation. What great principle have the Democrats ever had as a backlone, save their free-silver delusion? None. They have merely opposed Republican principles. In this campaign it is the same, and in this campaign Mational Senators and Congressmen are to be elevted. Who will say that no National Issues are involved? And are we loadeal in our desire to uphalid the present Administration? Yes. It deserves sustaining and we condemned it. The Wilson Ell was one result of that Administration, and it brought us poverty and prostration of industry. We rebuked the Administration in the Archinely Administration and the second prostration of the prosperity to us.

In Cuban affairs, and with the aif of that good Democrat and sterling American, General Fitzhugh Lee (applause). President McKinley secured for what they did the Administration only in Cuba, but all over the world. In the days just preceding the war the Democrats avowedly sought to drive McKinley into war, but he stood firm, and did not plunge the ecountry into war until it was an accessity. As to the war, we claim no party credit. It was not a Republican war in this c Meanwhile we have no leaders, and hence we find ourselves with great responsibilities and no guidance for the ignorant, uninformed, inflammable populace, and we are sllowing events to carry us into the most dangerous situations.

The whole system of government needed to be revised and reorganized. The pension list is a list of corruption, and has lowered the morals of the recipients, while it has increased the National indeptaders.

deotedness.

Is there nothing to be done? The situation is to be met with courage and a determination to get the best out of a bad case. We must divorce the government of these dependencies from politics, or else they will become dens of corruption.

Mr. Norton advocated leaving the Philippines to NEW DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

The Southern Railway and F. C & P. the Florida Short Line, announces that on and after December 1st the Florida East Coast Steamship Co. will put in service between Mami and Havana direct Steamships "Miami" and "Lincoln," sailing from Miami twice a week Connections will be made from New-York by the Southern Railway Fast Mail stvins designi arrival at Havana. For full particulars address New-York Offices. 21 & 32 Breadway Advt.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF POLAND are received dail; from Maine's famous spring -

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNDIMINISHED ENTHUSIASM WHER EVER HE SPOKE.

MEETINGS YESTERDAY IN TOWNS IN THE

#### MOHAWK VALLEY-A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN TRIP.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 29 - Theodore Roose-

velt completed at this place this afternoon the remarkable campaign tour which he begun at Jersey City last Monday morning. In the course candidly said that Colonel Roosevelt won votes from that paper. He went on to attack one of for the Republican party all over the State. the State, from Suffern, in Rockland County, to

Hornelisville, in Steuben County, and then spoke at various interior towns until he reached Roosevelt addressed large mass-meetings at Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Rome and Ution, and at many small r places between of powerful appeals to the voters of the Mohawk Valley at Herkimer, Fonda, St. Johnsville, Cana joharie, Amsterdam and Schenectady The meetings in the Mohawk Valley showed

the friends of ex-Senator Warner Miller. Max Miller, one of Mr. Miller's sons, met Colonel Roosevelt at Utica this morning, and, accopanied by John W. Vrooman, H. G. Munger and other friends of ex-Senator Miller, escorted him to Herkimer, where a grand mass-meeting was

Amsterdam voters held two great mass-meet ings, which were addressed by Colonel Roosevelt ing at Amsterdam were John K. Stewart, the Republican candidate for Congress in the XXIst District, and Senator Hobart Krum, of the XXVIIth Senate District, who has been renemi-Schenectady held a big mass meeting, which

was attended by five thousand persons. A large and his fellow-workers intended to support hir for Governor, and Colonel Roosevelt expressed his sincere thanks. A V. V. Raymond, presi velt was elected Governor other States would follow New-York's excellent example of putting ed men of this high type at the head of their gov

Schenectady, returned to New-York. Next week he will return to the interior of the State, and will make speeches in Troy and Albany

#### LAST DAY OF THE TOUR.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS IN HERKIMER, AM STERDAM AND SCHENECTADY Drice, N. V., Oct. 29. - The Roosevelt parts

9:30 o'clock, going down the Central road and ers have stood the strain very we been considered. Colonel Roosevelt has made over ninety speeches since last Monday morn do not think there is any question about the ing and travelled twelve hundred miles tion of Augustus Van Wyck. He is a man of thousand people. He was not even hourse when he began again this morning. John Proctor Clarke's voice has failed him Temporarily, as has also x-Senator Vedder's. The trip has been a memorable one, and more places have been coered than have been visited by any candidate in recent years.

The newspaper men and speakers have tresented William J. Toungs and Captain Joseph Dickey, who have the tour in charge, a round robin, expressing their appreciation of the man-

Fort Plain, N. Y., Oct 29,-The first stop of the day was made at Herkimer, and at least officen hundred persons were gathered in the bleak cold of the early morning. Two bands of music played as the party proceeded to the stand, a cannon roared and all the factory whistles were blowing a welcome. The Fairfield Cadets were present in uniform, as were also a number of volunteers.

## THE SPEECH AT HERKIMER.

Ex-Senator Titus Sheard introduced Colonel Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

I am very giad to have the chance of meeting you. I am sure you will not object to my saying you. I am sure you will not object to my saying that I am particularly glad to see here the men who were my fellow-volunteers in the late war. (Applause.) It seems to me that one of the best things in this country has been the way that the young men came forward last spring when the Nation called to arms, and I ask you to remember that when a man came forward to do his duty wherever he was called he is entitled to equal praise, whether it was his good fortune to be sent across the seas or whether to him fell the harder task of waiting through long, weary months for the call to action that did not come. It is doing one's duty that counts. It is not the accident of glory. It is showing willingness to come forward showing eager desire to do whatever those in charge of the Nation's destinies desire may be done That is what makes the sum total of credit to a soldier. I trust that in this valley, which bears testimony by the name of Herkimer County to the valor of the man who battled to found the Nation one hundred and twenty years ago, in this valley which sent so many of her sons to the great war, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON SAYS THE OLD IDEALS that here you will understand how much is due low most of all is due to the men who went to ike part in this war, and who were denied that

or which their souls thirsted—a chance to take art in battle. All honor to them. An equal meed praise to all soldiers, whether they had the fortune to face the foe in the field or not. (Ap-

One word more. I am particularly glad to se here so many of the wage-workers. It has always seemed to me that we should particularly strive to keep in mind the interests of the man with the dinner pail, the man upon whom the foundations of our society ultimately rest. And I am glad that on the ticket with me there is a candidate, him-selfa wage-worker, who has devoted his life to bettering the condition of the man whom he in a special sense represents, and with whose interests. hopes and aspirations he is so intimately nected. I mean Mr. McDonough, our candidate for Secretary of State. (Applause).

I appeal to you all to vote with us in this election on State issues, because we stand for tion on State issues, because we stand for an upright and untainted judiciary (applause), because our opponents who ask to be trusted now are showing
by their performance how much confidence you
can place in promises. They have governed for
ten months the city of New-York until the grossest corruption reigns there again, and yet they ask you to trust the State to them. They dare not tell you how they stand on National honesty. They dare not say whether they are for or against free silver because they are afraid to say anything that may cost them votes. Where they cannot premise on a question like that you cannot trust them to

keep good any promise they may make, At St. Johnsville about seven hundred people

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